

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE REPORTS

3835

SCRA

BOROUGH INCORPORATION:

NANA

21

PETITION FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE NANA REGION
 AS A FIRST CLASS BOROUGH
 TO BE KNOWN AS THE
 NORTHWEST ARCTIC BOROUGH

We the undersigned registered voters, who reside within the subject area proposed to be incorporated, hereby indicate by name, signature and address, that we support the proposed incorporation of the NANA region. We also respectfully request that the State of Alaska act upon this petition favorably and expeditiously.

<u>NAME (PRINT)</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>RESIDENT ADDRESS</u>
FRANK WRIGHT	<i>Frank Wright</i>	P.O. box 209-OTZ
Clyde Miller	<i>Clyde Miller</i>	Box 9
ELAINE SNYDER	<i>Elaine Snyder</i>	P.O. Box 226 Kotz.
CHARLES M. HUSS	<i>Charles M. Huss</i>	P.O. Box 277 Kotz.
Wita J. McQueen Wita J. McQueen	<i>Wita J. McQueen</i>	P.O. Box 190 Kotzebue, AK
LARRY L. DAVIS	<i>Larry L. Davis</i>	P.O. Box 982 Kotzebue AK 99752
Joshua Scores. Jr.	<i>Joshua Scores. Jr.</i>	Box 247 Kotz. Ak. 99752
Clement Lawrence Clement Lawrence	<i>Clement Lawrence</i>	Box 242 Kotz. AK 99752
Sophie M. Engelbrecht	<i>Sophie M. Engelbrecht</i>	Box 652 Kitzebue AK 99752
Ingram H. Willock	<i>Ingram H. Willock</i>	Box 170 Kotz. Ak. 99752
Roy H. Miller Roy H. Miller	<i>Roy H. Miller</i>	Kotzebue AK 99752
MIKE B. SCORSE	<i>Mike B. Scorse</i>	Kotzebue AK 99752
Benedicta D. ...	<i>Benedicta D. ...</i>	Kotzebue AK 99752
Wayne E. Hawley	<i>Wayne E. Hawley</i>	Kotzebue AK 99752
MARIE ...	<i>Marie ...</i>	Kotzebue AK 99752

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<u>NAME (PRINT)</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>RESIDENT ADDRESS</u>
<u>Gene Kullback</u>	<u>Gene Kullback</u>	<u>Box 937 Kotzebue</u>
<u>Helena Kullback</u>	<u>Helena Kullback</u>	<u>Box 744 Kotzebue</u>
<u>Linda Henry</u>	<u>Linda Henry</u>	<u>Box 153 Kotzebue</u>
<u>John Egan Hill (Hill)</u>	<u>John Egan Hill</u>	<u>Box 576 Kotzebue</u>
<u>John Egan Hill</u>	<u>John Egan Hill</u>	<u>Box 576 Kotzebue</u>
<u>William Hill</u>	<u>William Hill</u>	<u>Box 595 Kotzebue</u>
<u>FRANK DIAS</u>	<u>Frank Dias</u>	<u>Box 111 - Box 1306 Kotzebue</u>
<u>Albert L. Jones</u>	<u>Albert L. Jones</u>	<u>Box 220 Kotzebue</u>
<u>Jim Jones</u>	<u>Jim Jones</u>	<u>Box 159 Kotzebue</u>
<u>John Hill</u>	<u>John Hill</u>	<u>Box 4 - Kotzebue</u>
<u>Don Hill</u>	<u>Don Hill</u>	<u>Box 176 Kotzebue</u>
<u>Wallace Field</u>	<u>Wallace Field</u>	<u>Box 141 Kotzebue 99763</u>
<u>David Korman</u>	<u>David Korman</u>	<u>Box 56 Kotzebue</u>
<u>Daniel Wright</u>	<u>Daniel Wright</u>	<u>Box 22 Kotzebue</u>
<u>LOUIS F. JONES</u>	<u>Louis F. Jones</u>	<u>Box 145 Kotzebue 99762</u>
<u>Tucker M Hill</u>	<u>Tucker M Hill</u>	<u>P.O. Box 671 Kotzebue</u>

SELAWIK

21

PETITION FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE NANA REGION

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<u>NAME (PRINT)</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>RESIDENT ADDRESS</u>
<u>Charles N. Smith</u>	<u>Charles N. Smith</u>	<u>Selawik Ak. 99770</u>
<u>Ludia Ramoth</u>	<u>Ludia Ramoth</u>	<u>Selawik Alaska 99770</u>
<u>Nita Comstock</u>	<u>Nita Comstock</u>	<u>Box 11 Sel. Ak. 99770</u>
<u>DORIS DAVIS</u>	<u>Doris Davis</u>	<u>20156 Selawik Ak 99770</u>
<u>Pauline Harrison Kemm</u>	<u>Pauline Harrison Kemm</u>	<u>Box 54 Selawik Ak 99770</u>
<u>WYNITA HENRY</u> <u>Wynita Henry</u>	<u>Wynita Henry</u>	<u>Box 46 Selawik</u>
<u>Eileen Foxlove</u>	<u>Eileen Foxlove</u>	<u>Box 68 Selawik</u>
<u>MERLE M SNYDER</u>	<u>Merle M Snyder</u>	<u>Box 44 Selawik Ak 99770</u>
<u>DOROTHY FOXLOVE</u> <u>Dorothy Foxlove</u>	<u>Dorothy Foxlove</u>	<u>Box 39 Selawik Ak " "</u>
<u>PAULINE RAMOTH</u> <u>WARREN RAMOTH</u>	<u>Pauline Ramoth</u>	<u>Box 39 Selawik Ak</u>
<u>WARREN RAMOTH</u>	<u>Warren Ramoth</u>	<u>Box 39 Sel. Ak. 99770</u>
<u>Ellen A. Cleveland</u>	<u>Ellen A. Cleveland</u>	<u>Box 62 Sel. Ak. 99770</u>
<u>MARNA TICKET</u>	<u>Marna Ticket</u>	<u>Box 130 Selawik Ak 99770</u>
<u>Sarah Goodie</u>	<u>Sarah Goodie</u>	<u>Box 6 Selawik AK 99770</u>
<u>Marie M. Greist</u>	<u>Marie M Greist</u>	<u>Box 81 Selawik, Ak. 99770</u>
<u>Annie Smith</u> <u>LUCY SMITH</u>	<u>Annie Smith</u>	<u>Box 18 Selawik ak 99770</u>
	<u>Lucy Smith</u>	<u>Box 36 Selawik AK 99770</u>

Selawik
04

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<u>NAME (PRINT)</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>RESIDENT ADDRESS</u>
Wynona Harris	<i>Wynona Harris</i>	Selawik
Harold P. Blank	<i>Harold P. Blank</i>	Selawik
Paul Caxon	<i>Paul Caxon</i>	Selawik
Donald O. Knox	<i>Donald O. Knox</i>	Selawik
Elmer Ballot	<i>Elmer Ballot</i>	Selawik
Ronald Rasmussen	<i>Ronald Rasmussen</i>	Selawik
BRENDA SMITH	<i>Brenda Smith</i>	Selawik
Edward Low Sr.	<i>Edward Low Sr.</i>	Selawik
Delbert Harrison	<i>Delbert Harrison</i>	Selawik
WALTER LIGHT	<i>Walter Light</i>	Selawik
Urban Cleveland	<i>Urban Cleveland</i>	Selawik
BARNEY PATE	<i>Barney Pate</i>	" "
Lloyd Ballot	<i>Lloyd Ballot</i>	" "
George Benny	<i>George Benny</i>	Selawik, AK
William Sheldon	<i>William Sheldon</i>	Selawik, AK
Jackie Commack	<i>Jackie Commack</i>	Selawik, AK
Jackie C. Snyder	<i>Jackie C. Snyder</i>	" "

PETITION FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE NANA REGION
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<u>NAME (PRINT)</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>RESIDENT ADDRESS</u>
<u>EDITH SNYDER</u>	<u>Edith Snyder</u>	<u>Selawik AK</u>
<u>ROGER CLARK</u>	<u>Roger Clark</u>	<u>Box 108 Selawik, Ak.</u>
<u>Roland Roth Sr</u>	<u>Roland Roth</u>	<u>Box 130 Selawik</u>
<u>Gretchen Roth</u>	<u>Gretchen Roth</u>	<u>Box 130 Selawik</u>
<u>Michael Wood</u>	<u>Michael Wood</u>	<u>Box 47 Selawik</u>
<u>Ruby Foster</u>	<u>Ruby Foster</u>	<u>Box 5 Selawik</u>
<u>Lorena Merrill</u>	<u>Lorena Merrill</u>	<u>Box 53 Selawik AK</u>
<u>Hannah Davis</u>	<u>Hannah Davis</u>	<u>P.O. 58 Selawik</u>
<u>LLOYD S. DAVIS</u>	<u>Lloyd S. Davis</u>	<u>Box 98 Selawik</u>

507-1211-
-12

PETITION FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE NANA REGION
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<u>NAME (PRINT)</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>RESIDENT ADDRESS</u>
<u>Hilda Mendenhall</u>	<u>Hilda Mendenhall</u>	<u>P.O. Box 32 Selawik - AK 9977</u>
<u>CLYDE RAMOTH</u>	<u>Clyde Ramoth</u>	<u>P.O. BOX 12 SELAWIK AK 9977</u>
<u>ARLENE BILLOT</u>	<u>Arlene Billet</u>	<u>P.O. BOX 128 SELAWIK AK 9977</u>
<u>HARVEY SMITH</u>	<u>Harvey Smith</u>	<u>P.O. BOX 5 SELAWIK AK 9977</u>
<u>Judy M. Clark</u>	<u>Judy M. Clark</u>	<u>P.O. Box 28 Selawik AK 9977</u>
<u>Harold E. Smith</u>	<u>Harold E. Smith</u>	<u>P.O. Box 5 Selawik AK 9977</u>
<u>VIRGINIA O. CLARK</u>	<u>Virginia O. Clark</u>	<u>P.O. Box 137 Selawik, AK 9977</u>
<u>Florence Greist</u>	<u>Florence Greist</u>	<u>P.O. Box 135 Selawik, AK 9977</u>
<u>Willie Mitchell</u>	<u>Willie Mitchell</u>	<u>P.O. Box 135 Selawik, AK 9977</u>
<u>Ada Snyder</u>	<u>Ada Snyder</u>	<u>P.O. Box 43 Selawik, AK 9977</u>
<u>Lorenz Smith</u>	<u>Lorenz Smith</u>	<u>P.O. Box #43 Selawik, AK 9977</u>
<u>Daniel Davis</u>	<u>Daniel Davis</u>	<u>Box 141 Selawik, AK 9977</u>
<u>Hazel Billet</u>	<u>Hazel Billet</u>	<u>Box 71 Selawik, AK 9977</u>
<u>Harriet Wood</u>	<u>Harriet Wood</u>	<u>Box 15 Selawik AK 9977</u>
<u>Carrie Kolhok</u>	<u>Carrie Kolhok</u>	<u>Box 48 Selawik, AK 9977</u>
<u>Laura Clark</u>	<u>Laura Clark</u>	<u>Box 89 Selawik AK 9977</u>
<u>Margaret Smith</u>	<u>Margaret Smith</u>	<u>Box 146 Selawik, AK 9977</u>
<u>Margaret Smith</u>	<u>Margaret Smith</u>	

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<u>NAME (PRINT)</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>RESIDENT ADDRESS</u>
<u>Robert Davis</u>	<u>Robert Davis</u>	<u>P.O. Box 89 Selawik AK 99770</u>
<u>RODNEY BROWN</u>	<u>RODNEY BROWN</u>	<u>P.O. Box 1111 Selawik AK 99770</u>
<u>Ethel Simpson</u>	<u>Ethel Simpson</u>	<u>Box 7 Selawik AK 99770</u>
<u>Tomer Lavin</u>	<u>Tomer Lavin</u>	<u>Box 151 Selawik AK 99770</u>
<u>Lowell Ramoth</u>	<u>Lowell Ramoth</u>	<u>Box 39 Selawik AK 99770</u>
<u>Paul Cleveland</u>	<u>Paul Cleveland</u>	<u>Box 95 " " 99770</u>
<u>Marvin Ramoth</u>	<u>Marvin Ramoth</u>	<u>Box 39 Selawik AK 99770</u>
<u>Violet Cleveland</u>	<u>Violet Cleveland</u>	<u>Box 95 Selawik</u>
<u>Joseph Cleveland Sr</u>	<u>Joseph Cleveland Sr</u>	<u>Box 95 Selawik 99770</u>
_____	_____	_____
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SELAWIK #3

PETITION FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE NANA REGION
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<u>NAME (PRINT)</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>RESIDENT ADDRESS</u>
<u>Fred Staudach</u>	<u>Fred Staudach</u>	<u>Selawik Ak Box 141 99770</u>
<u>Collins Mendenhall</u>	<u>Collins Mendenhall</u>	<u>Selawik Ak Box 33 99770</u>
<u>Wettie Foxlove</u>	<u>Wettie Foxlove</u>	<u>Selawik Box 42</u>
<u>David M. Wright</u>	<u>David M. Wright</u>	<u>Selawik Alaska</u>
<u>Charles Wright</u>	<u>Charles Wright</u>	<u>" "</u>
<u>James F. Wright</u>	<u>James F. Wright</u>	<u>" "</u>
<u>Mary Pettila</u>	<u>Mary Pettila</u>	<u>" "</u>
<u>Ben Ingvaldsen</u>	<u>Ben Ingvaldsen</u>	<u>Selawik Alaska</u>
<u>Jane Cleveland</u>	<u>Jane Cleveland</u>	<u>Selawik Alaska</u>
<u>Daniel S. Ferguson Sr</u>	<u>Daniel S. Ferguson</u>	<u>Selawik Alaska</u>
<u>Alec Pete</u>	<u>Alec Pete</u>	<u>Selawik Alaska</u>
<u>Talbert E. Davis</u>	<u>Talbert E. Davis</u>	<u>Box 19 - Selawik, Ak 99770</u>
<u>Kenneth Harris</u>	<u>Kenneth Harris</u>	<u>Box 10 - Selawik Ak 99770</u>
<u>Alma Grace Goodie</u>	<u>Alma Grace Goodie</u>	<u>Box 94 - Selawik, Ak 99770</u>
<u>EMMA RAMOTH</u>	<u>Emma Ramoth</u>	<u>Box 12 Selawik, Ak 99770</u>
<u>Mary Sauck</u>	<u>Mary Sauck</u>	<u>Box 116 Selawik,</u>
<u>Doreen Clark</u>	<u>Doreen Clark</u>	<u>Box 108 Selawik, Ak. 99770</u>

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<u>NAME (PRINT)</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>RESIDENT ADDRESS</u>
<u>Margelaine Tikik</u>	<u>Margelaine Tikik</u>	<u>P.O. Box 111 Selawik Alaska</u>
<u>Mary Pete</u>	<u>Mary Pete</u>	<u>P.O. Box 63 Selawik Alaska</u>
<u>Mary + m. tikik</u>	<u>Mary + m. tikik</u>	<u>P.O. Box 42 Selawik Alaska</u>
<u>Wilbur Howarth</u>	<u>Wilbur Howarth</u>	<u>P.O. Box 12 Selawik Alaska</u>
<u>Jeffrey Punnett</u>	<u>Jeffrey Punnett</u>	<u>P.O. Box 12 Selawik Alaska</u>
<u>ALFRED H. FURBER</u>	<u>Alfred H. Furber</u>	<u>Box 42 Selawik Alaska 99720</u>
<u>Linda Mitchell</u>	<u>Linda Mitchell</u>	<u>P.O. Box 1 Selawik, Alaska 99720</u>
<u>Hannah B. Leon</u>	<u>Hannah B. Leon</u>	<u>P.O. Box 11 Selawik, Alaska</u>
<u>Anna G. Gray</u>	<u>Anna G. Gray</u>	<u>P.O. Box 154 Selawik Alaska</u>
<u>Ronald E. Skin</u>	<u>Ronald E. Skin</u>	<u>P.O. Box 16 Selawik, Alaska</u>
<u>BEN HARRIS</u>	<u>Ben Harris</u>	<u>P.O. Box 122 Selawik</u>
<u>Thomas Ticker</u>	<u>Thomas Ticker</u>	<u>P.O. Box 53 Selawik Alaska 99720</u>
<u>12210 BULL</u>	<u>King Bull</u>	<u>Box 74 Selawik 99720</u>
<u>CHARLES BROWN</u>	<u>Charles Brown</u>	<u>Box 115 Selawik 99720</u>
<u>DANNY TSKIN</u>	<u>Danny T. Skin</u>	<u>Box 55 Selawik Alaska 99720</u>
<u>CARL M FOXGLOVE</u>	<u>Carl M Foxglove</u>	<u>Box 45 WIK,</u>
<u>ELWOOD GUNN</u>	<u>Elwood Gunn</u>	<u>Box 6 WIK 99720</u>

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<u>NAME (PRINT)</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>RESIDENT ADDRESS</u>
<u>NANDA I BROTH</u>	<u>NANDA I BROTH</u>	<u>Box 770 Selawik AK 99770</u>
<u>BEN FOLGLOVE JR</u>	<u>Ben Folglove Jr</u>	<u>Box 42 Selawik AK 99770</u>
<u>HERMAN K. HENRI</u>	<u>Herman K. Henri</u>	<u>114 Selawik AK 99770</u>
<u>ELSA E FOSTER</u>	<u>Elsa Foster</u>	<u>Box 45 Sel AK 99770</u>
<u>THEODORE MITCHELL</u>	<u>Theodore Mitchell</u>	<u>Box 153 Selawik, AK 99770</u>
<u>ALICE SKIN</u>	<u>Alice Skin</u>	<u>Box 152 Selawik AK 99770</u>
<u>Tommy Ballet</u>	<u>Tommy Ballet</u>	<u>Box 34</u>
<u>BERTHA GREIST</u>	<u>Bertha Greist</u>	<u>Box 11 Selawik AK 99770</u>
<u>PAT HINSBERGEN</u>	<u>Pat Hinsbergen</u>	<u>Box 64 Selawik AK 99770</u>

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Shungnak

PETITION FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE NANA REGION
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<u>NAME (PRINT)</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>RESIDENT ADDRESS</u>
MAGDALENE K LIEB	Margelen K Lieb	Shungnak
Buelah N	Buelah Comstock	Shungnak
Elizabeth Jackson	Elizabeth Jackson	Shungnak
Mona N Custer	Mona N Custer	Shungnak
Dolly Custer	Dolly Custer	Shungnak
SARAH WEISNER	Sarah Weisner	Shungnak, AK
Josephine Woods	Josephine Woods	Shungnak, AK
Donna Comstock	Donna Comstock	Shungnak AK 99773
LORENA COMSTOCK	Lorena Comstock	Shungnak AK 99773
Sam Woods	Samuel Woods	Shungnak AK 99773
RAYMOND WOODS	Raymond Woods	Shungnak AK 99773
Eugene Douglas	Eugene Douglas	Shungnak AK 99773
James Comstock	James Comstock	Shungnak AK
Calvin Jackson	Calvin Jackson	Shungnak, AK 99773
IRVIN DOUGLAS	Irvin Douglas	

21
Shungnak

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<u>NAME (PRINT)</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>RESIDENT ADDRESS</u>
<u>LEWIS CLEVELAND</u>	<u>Lewis Cleveland</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>RODMAN CLEVELAND</u>	<u>Rodman Cleveland</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>EDWARD LEE</u>	<u>Edward Lee</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>MARTIN A. LEE</u>	<u>Martin A. Lee</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>DARYN TICHITT</u>	<u>Daryn Tichitt</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>WILSON TICHITT</u>	<u>Wilson Tichitt</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>LOUISE TICHITT</u>	<u>Louise Tichitt</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>EDNA COMMACK</u>	<u>Edna Commack</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>Laura Swan</u>	<u>Laura Swan</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>Ann Swan</u>	<u>Ann Swan</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>John Lund</u>	<u>John Lund</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>Harold Commack</u>	<u>Harold Commack</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>EDWARD COMMACK</u>	<u>Edward Commack</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>WALLACE GRAY</u>	<u>Wallace Gray</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>Verne Cleveland</u>	<u>Verne Cleveland</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>GREGORY COMMACK</u>	<u>Gregory Commack</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>
<u>ELIZABETH A. CLEVELAND</u>	<u>Elizabeth Cleveland</u>	<u>Shungnak AK 99773</u>

21
Shungnak

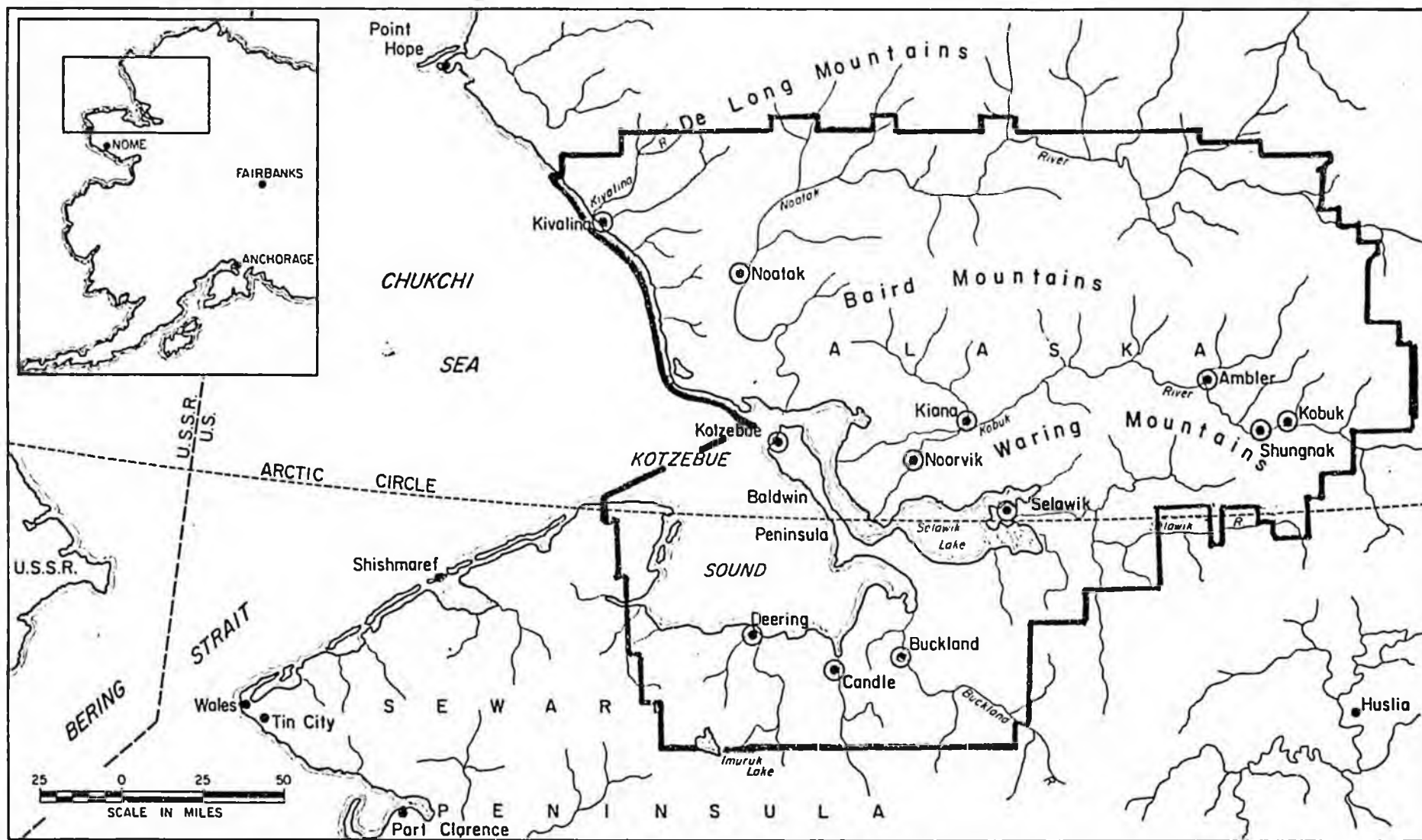
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<u>NAME(PRINT)</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>RESIDENT ADDRESS</u>
<u>Frank Commack</u>	<u>Frank Commack</u>	<u>SHUNGNAK AK.</u>
<u>Polly Commack</u>	<u>Polly Commack</u>	<u>Shungnak, AK.</u>
<u>Mildred Black</u>	<u>Mildred Black</u>	<u>Shungnak, AK.</u>
<u>Napoleon Black</u>	<u>Napoleon Black</u>	<u>Shungnak, A.K.</u>
<u>Wyneta Lee</u>	<u>Wyneta Lee</u>	<u>Shungnak A.K.</u>
<u>Irma Sheldon</u>	<u>Irma Sheldon</u>	<u>Shungnak, AK</u>
<u>Roy Sun</u>	<u>Roy Sun</u>	<u>Shungnak Ak.</u>
<u>Wesley Woods</u>	<u>Wesley Woods</u>	<u>Shungnak AK</u>
<u>FELTON COMMACK</u>	<u>Felton Commack</u>	<u>Shungnak A.K.</u>
<u>HOMER CLEVELAND</u>	<u>Homer Cleveland Sr.</u>	<u>Shungnak ak.</u>
<u>Walter Douglas</u>	<u>Walter Douglas</u>	<u>Shungnak A.K.</u>
<u>Florence Douglas</u>	<u>Florence Douglas</u>	<u>Shungnak AK.</u>
<u>Melvin Morena</u>	<u>Melvin Morena</u>	<u>Shungnak AK</u>
<u>Linda Morena</u>	<u>Linda Morena</u>	<u>Shungnak AK.</u>
<u>Hannah Cleveland</u>	<u>Hannah Clene.</u>	<u>Shungnak AK</u>
<u>Maggie Davis</u>	<u>Maggie Davis</u>	<u>Shungnak AK</u>
<u>Lorena Clark</u>	<u>Lorena Clark</u>	<u>Shungnak</u>

APPENDIX A

PROPOSED BOROUGH BOUNDARY



APPENDIX B

PROPOSED BOROUGH LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the point where the mean high tide line of the Chukchi Sea intersects with the northern boundary of Section 5 of Township 30 North; Range 29 West; Kateel River Meridian; thence easterly to the northeast corner of Township 30 North; Range 26 West; thence northerly to the northwest corner of Township 32 North; Range 25 West; thence easterly to the Southeast corner of Township 33 North; Range 18 West; thence northerly to the northwest corner of Township 33 North; Range 17 West; thence easterly to the northeast corner of Township 33 North; Range 15 West; thence southerly to the southwest corner of Township 33 North; Range 14 West; thence easterly to the Southeast corner of Township 33 North; Range 13 West; thence northerly to the Northwest corner of Township 33 North; Range 12 West; thence easterly to the Northeast corner of Township 33 North; Range 11 West; thence southerly to the Southwest corner of Township 33 North; Range 10 West; thence easterly to the Southeast corner of Township 33 North; Range 7 West; thence northerly to the Northwest corner of Township 33 North; Range 6 West; thence easterly to the Northeast corner of Township 33 North; Range 5 West; thence southerly to the Southwest corner of Township 33 North; Range 4 West; thence easterly to the Northeast corner of Township 32 North; Range 7 East; thence southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 32 North; Range 7 East; thence easterly to the Northeast corner of Township 31 North; Range 11 East; thence southerly to the Southeast corner

of Township 31 North; Range 11 East; thence easterly to the Northeast corner of Township 30 North; Range 15 East; thence southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 29 North; Range 15 East; thence westerly to the Northeast corner of Township 28 North; Range 15 East; thence southerly to Northwest corner of Township 27 North; Range 16 East; thence easterly to the Northeast corner of Township 27 North; Range 16 East, thence southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 27 North; Range 16 East; thence easterly to the Northeast corner of Township 26 North; Range 17 East; thence southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 26 North; Range 17 East; thence easterly to the Northeast corner of Township 25 North; Range 18 East; thence southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 25 North; Range 18 East; thence westerly to the Northeast corner of Township 24 North; Range 18 East; thence southerly to the Southwest corner of Township 22 North; Range 19 East; thence easterly to the Northeast corner of Township 21 North; Range 20 East; thence southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 21 North; Range 20 East; thence easterly to the Northeast corner of Township 20 North; Range 21 East; thence southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 17 North; Range 21 East; thence westerly to the Northeast corner of Township 16 North; Range 21 East; thence southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 16 North; Range 21 East; thence westerly to the Northwest corner of Township 15 North; Range 19 East; thence southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 14 North; Range 18 East; thence westerly to the Northwest corner of Township 13 North; Range 16 East; thence

southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 13 North; Range 15 East; thence westerly to the Northeast corner of Township 12 North; Range 15 East; thence southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 11 North; Range 15 East; thence westerly to the Southwest corner of Township 11 North; Range 14 East; thence northerly to the Northeast corner of Township 11 North; Range 13 East; thence westerly to the Southwest corner of Township 12 North; Range 13 East; thence northerly to the Northeast corner of Township 12 North; Range 12 East; thence westerly to the Northwest corner of Township 12 North; Range 11 East; thence southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 11 North; Range 10 East, thence westerly to the Southwest corner of Township 11 North; Range 9 East; thence northerly to the Northeast corner of Township 12 North; Range 8 East; thence westerly to the Northwest corner of Township 12 North; Range 5 East; thence southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 9 North; Range 4 East; thence westerly to the Northeast corner of Township 8 North; Range 2 West; thence southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 7 North; Range 2 West; thence westerly to the Northwest corner of Township 6 North; Range 4 West; thence southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 2 North; Range 5 West; thence westerly to the Northwest corner of Township 1 North; Range 5 West; thence southerly to the Southeast corner of Township 1 North; Range 6 West; thence westerly to the Southwest corner of Township 1 North; Range 24 West; thence northerly to the Northeast corner of Township 2 North; Range 25 West; thence westerly to the Northwest corner of Township 2 North; Range 25

West; thence northerly to Northeast corner of Township 4 North; Range 26 West; thence westerly to the Southeast corner of Township 5 North; Range 27 West; thence northerly to the Northeast corner of Township 8 North; Range 27 West; thence westerly to the Southeast corner of Township 9 North; Range 27 West; thence northerly to the Northeast corner of Township 12 North; Range 27 West; thence westerly to the Southeast corner of Township 13 North; Range 27 West; thence due north to the boundary of the State of Alaska, thence following the boundary of the State of Alaska across the waters of Kotzebue Sound and the Chukchi Sea to a point on the boundary of the State of Alaska due west of the extension of the northern boundary of Section 5 of Township 30 North; Range 29 West; Kateel River Meridian; thence due east along the same extended line to the point of beginning.

APPENDIX C
BOROUGH POWERS

AREAWIDE POWERS TO BE ASSUMED

1. EDUCATION
2. ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES
3. PLANNING, PLATTING AND LAND USE REGULATION

NONAREAWIDE POWERS TO BE ASSUMED

NONE

SCHEDULE FOR ASSUMPTION OF POWERS

The three powers enumerated above will be exercised upon incorporation of the Northwest Arctic Borough.

Powers to be transferred from cities to the borough will be exercised upon completion of that transfer, or within six (6) months of incorporation, whichever occurs first.

LEVEL OF SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED

1. EDUCATION - Education services at a minimum will be provided in a manner commensurate with existing levels of education services.
2. ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES - The power to assess and collect property taxes will be exercised fully upon establishment of property tax rolls through the assistance of the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs as provided in AS 29.05.210(6)(2) (Revised).
3. PLANNING, PLATTING AND LAND USE REGULATION - This power will be exercised initially at the same level of service as that provided currently by Maniilaq Association and the City of Kotzebue.

APPENDIX D
OPERATING BUDGET

OPERATING BUDGET

MAYOR AND ASSEMBLY	\$ 329,570
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE	243,675
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	200,255
DEPARTMENT OF LAW	40,000
ASSESSING DEPARTMENT	111,000
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	<u>20,713,072</u>
TOTAL	\$21,637,572

REVENUES

STATE ORGANIZATIONAL GRANT	\$ 300,000
STATE MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE	35,000
STATE REVENUE SHARING	65,000
STATE COASTAL MANAGEMENT GRANT	142,500
STATE FISHERIES TAX SHARED REVENUES	5,000
BOROUGH PROPERTY TAX (3 Mils)	377,000
EDUCATION FUNDS	<u>20,713,072</u>
TOTAL	\$21,637,572

Property tax revenues are based upon the following:

1. Only real property will be taxed.
2. Personal property will be exempt from taxation.
3. Real property will be taxed at a rate of 3 mils (0.003%) of assessed value.
4. The estimated full and true value of real and personal property based upon 1985 State Assessor estimates plus local estimates are:

Real property: \$199,480,680
Personal property: \$22,163,945

5. The estimated full and true value of taxable real property is \$139,636,114, deducting non-taxable real property (e.g., allotments, restricted deed townsite lots, etc.).
6. The estimated value of taxable personal property is \$22,163,945.
7. The estimated assessed value of taxable property will be 90% of full and true value; or \$125,672,500.
8. A 3 mil tax on \$125,672,500 is \$377,000.
9. No property tax is presently levied in the region.

Sales tax:

1. The proposed borough will not levy a sales or use tax.
2. Sales taxes currently levied in the region are:

Ambler - 2%	Kobuk - 0%
Buckland - 2%	Kotzebue - 3%
Deering - 3%	Noorvik - 2%
Kiana - 2%	Selawik - 2%
Kivalina - 2%	Shungnak - 2%

APPENDIX E

NORTHWEST ARCTIC BOROUGH

BOROUGH ASSEMBLY COMPOSITION AND APPORTIONMENT

COMPOSITION: 11 SEATS

APPORTIONMENT: 4 DISTRICTS

DISTRICT 1: 3 SEATS (A,B,C)

KIVALINA	241	
NOATAK	273	
KIANA	345	
NOORVIK	492	
BAIRD MOUNTAINS	55	
	<u>1,406</u>	(468.6/SEAT)

DISTRICT 2: 1 SEAT (D)

AMBLER	192	
SHUNGNAK	202	
KOBUK	62	
KOBUK AREA	1	
	<u>457</u>	(457/SEAT)

DISTRICT 3: 2 SEATS (E,F)

SELAWIK	361	
DEERING	150	
BUCKLAND	177	
CANDLE	8	
FINK CREEK	6	
SELAWIK AREA	175	
BALDWIN PENINSULA	<u>37</u>	
	914	(457/SEAT)

DISTRICT 4: 5 SEATS (G, H, I, J, K)

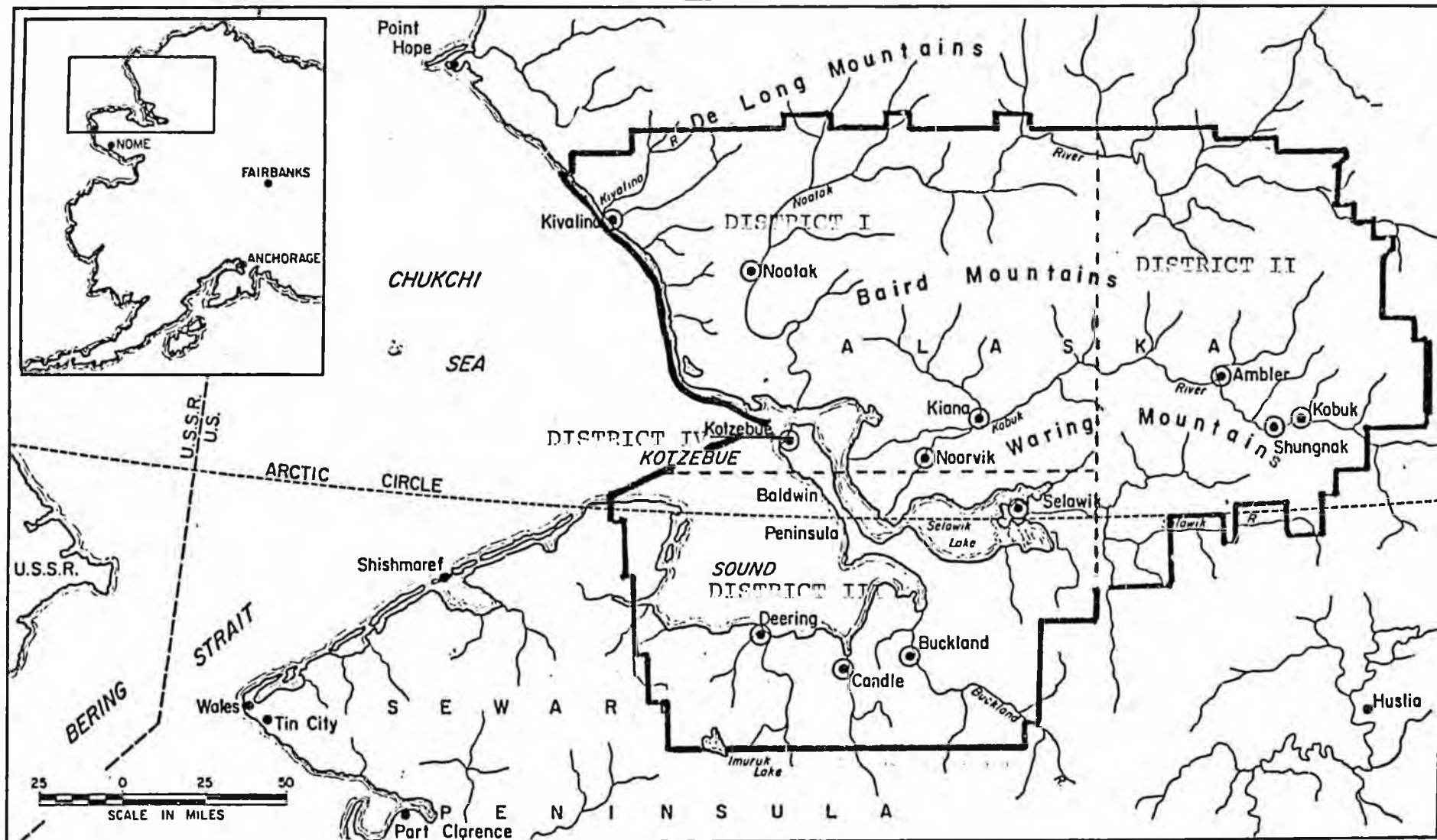
KOTZEBUE	<u>2,054</u>	
	2,054	(410.8/SEAT)

ELECTION OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS WILL BE BY DISTRICT;
CANDIDATES MUST BE RESIDENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT THEY
SEEK TO REPRESENT AND THE ELECTION WILL BE AT LARGE BY
VOTERS THROUGHOUT THE BOROUGH.

POPULATION FIGURES ARE FROM THE 1980 U.S. CENSUS

APPENDIX E

BOROUGH ASSEMBLY APPOINTMENT



DISTRICT I: SEATS A, B, C
 DISTRICT II: SEAT D
 DISTRICT III: SEATS F, F
 DISTRICT IV: SEATS G, H, I, J, K

APPENDIX F

BOROUGH ADMINISTRATION

MAYOR & ASSEMBLY

Mayor
Administrative Assistant
Borough Clerk
Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

Director/Controller
Accountant
Accountant (part-time)

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Planning Director
Planner
Secretary (part-time)

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Contract Services

ASSESSING DEPARTMENT

State
Contract Services

APPENDIX G

RESOLUTIONS

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 49 / KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752 / TELEPHONE (907) 442-3301



Dear Shareholder:

The Board of Directors approved these goals for NANA on January 27, 1983. These goals are meant to reflect the Identity, Values and Needs of our People. They will be used by NANA to guide our conduct as well as determine our path as we work to develop a better future for our Shareholders. I hope they will be of use to you personally as well.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Robert Newlin".

Robert Newlin
Chairman

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John W. Schaeffer".

John W. Schaeffer
President



Member Villages: Ambler, Buckland, Candle, Deering, Kiana, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kotzebue, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik, Shungnak

NANA REGION GOALS

EXCERPTED FROM THE NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC. GOALS
ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON JANUARY 27, 1983.

GOAL VII. Assist in the formation of a borough to increase local control of decisions which affect our shareholders.

Women's Shelter
P.O. Box 38
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752
(907) 442-3969

Maniilaq Association

Senior Citizens' Center
P.O. Box 260
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752
(907) 442-3590 or 3591

Public Health Nursing
P.O. Box 170
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752
(907) 442-3313

P.O. Box 256
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752
(907) 442-3311

Health & Human Services
F.R. Ferguson Building
(907) 442-3313 or 3914

RESOLUTION #85- 3

A resolution of the Board of Directors, Maniilaq Association requesting certain modifications of boundaries with the North Slope Borough and the establishment of a borough for the NANA Region to ensure maximum self-government for the people of the NANA Region.

WHEREAS: Maniilaq Association represents the eleven (11) villages in the NANA Region; and

WHEREAS: The Maniilaq Board of Directors is the policy making body for the Maniilaq Association; and

WHEREAS: In 1990 the State of Alaska will base apportionment of legislative districts based upon the one man one vote principle; and

WHEREAS: This action will result in the redistribution of political authority to south central Alaska, having approximately 60 percent of the state's population; and

WHEREAS: This redistribution of authority severely affects the ability of people from the NANA region to participate in the control of its own political processes; and

WHEREAS: Those persons residing within an unorganized borough will have no recourse than to submit to State of Alaska authority;

WHEREAS: People of the NANA Region wish to adhere to democratic principles of local authority; and

WHEREAS: The people of the NANA Region assures the North Slope Borough that all lands made available by the North Slope redefining of its boundaries will be included in an effort to establish a NANA Regional Borough to avoid imposition of state control; and

WHEREAS: The North Slope Borough, with oil revenues providing approximately 325 million dollars a year is richly endowed with natural resources; and

MEMBER VILLAGES

Ivisaappaat, Nunatchiaq, Ipnatchiaq, Karyaak, Kivaliniq, Laugviik, Qikiqtaruk, Nautaaq, Nuurvik, Akuligaq, Isinnaq

WHEREAS: Revenues available to people from the NANA Region from the Red Dog Mine resource, estimated at 5 million dollars per year will not contribute significantly to the self determination of the people of the North Slope Borough; and

WHEREAS: This amount represents the minimum amount necessary to assist in the self determination of the people of the NANA Region; and

WHEREAS: Exploitation of this resource will result in the distribution of approximately 425 jobs to people of the NANA Region; and

WHEREAS: Exploitation of this resource has, to this time, been primarily the responsibility of the NANA Corporation together with certain private industries; and

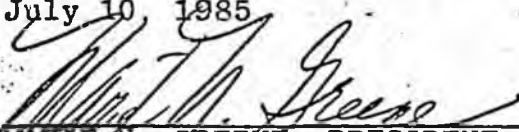
WHEREAS: Since state and federal revenue sharing to communities within the NANA Region have declined, and, by all reasonable estimates, will further decline.

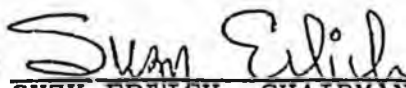
BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED BY THE MANIILAQ BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

That the North Slope Borough be respectfully requested to amend its boundaries to exclude certain lands to include some 433,000 acres, the jurisdiction over which will be retained by the people of the NANA Region to provide maximum opportunities to exercise self government and the rights to self determination; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Board of Directors, Maniilaq Association will cooperate fully with the NANA Corporation and other agencies and local entities in the establishment of a NANA Borough consistent with the laws of the State of Alaska and in the interests of self government for the people of the NANA Region.

Adopted by the Maniilaq Board of Directors at its regular meeting
July 10, 1985


MARIE N. GREENE, PRESIDENT
MANIILAQ ASSOCIATION


SUZY ERLICH, CHAIRMAN
MANIILAQ BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ATTEST: 
LINDA R. DAVIDOVICS
CORPORATE SECRETARY

DATE: July 10, 1985

**NORTHWEST ARCTIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
RESOLUTION 086-001**

Whereas, the Northwest Arctic School District Board represents the eleven (11) villages of the NANA Region; and

Whereas, the Northwest Arctic School District Board is the governing body for the Northwest Arctic School District; and

Whereas, the formation of a borough government would provide distinct financial advantages to the school district; and

Whereas, the formation of a borough government would alter the present governance structure of the school district providing more opportunity for interagency cooperation;

Now therefore be it resolved, that the Northwest Arctic School Board supports the present effort to form a borough government in the NANA region, and


Be it further resolved, that the Northwest Arctic School District Board requests that the Department of Education and the Alaska State Legislature amend AS 14.12.030 (a) to allow the continuance of an eleven (11) member school board for the Northwest Arctic School District to ensure adequate representation of the local communities in the NANA region.

Adopted this 31 day of October, 1985 at a duly convened regular meeting at which a quorum was present and voting.

ATTESTED:



President



Secretary

APPENDIX H

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. NUMBER OF RESIDENTS WITHIN THE REGION

4,831 (1980 U.S. CENSUS)

6,077 (1983 STATE REVENUE SHARING FIGURES
PLUS LOCAL ESTIMATE FOR NOATAK)

2. AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

NONE

3. QUANTITY OF LAND IN REGION

36,000 Square Miles (Approximate)

23,040,000 Acres (Approximate)

4. CENSUS

CENSUS FIGURES WERE TAKEN FROM THE 1980 U.S. CENSUS, WHICH IS HEREBY INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE. WHERE AVAILABLE, STATE REVENUE SHARING POPULATION FIGURES FOR INCORPORATED COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL ESTIMATES FOR NOATAK WERE USED FOR ESTIMATES OF FULL AND TRUE VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BEFORE THE LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

IN RE:)
THE INCORPORATION OF THE)
NANA REGION AS A BOROUGH)
OF THE FIRST CLASS TO BE)
KNOWN AS THE NORTHWEST)
ARCTIC BOROUGH)

BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR INCORPORATION

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BRIEF
FILED IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSED INCORPORATION
OF THE NORTHWEST ARCTIC BOROUGH AS A
BOROUGH OF THE FIRST CLASS

I. INTRODUCTION

The NANA region in Northwest Alaska, which is the same as the area proposed herein for incorporation of a first class borough, comprises an area of approximately 36,000 square miles, or approximately 23,040,000 acres, including the area proposed for detachment from the North Slope Borough. This area is coterminous with the boundaries of the NANA Regional Corporation, Inc. as established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971. 1980 U.S. Census enumerations indicated a total population of 4,831, of which 4075 residents (or 84%) were Inupiat Eskimo. Population figures provided by the State of Alaska for purposes of the State Revenue Sharing program, plus local estimates for Noatak, indicate a population of 6,077 in 1983 and a population of 6,110 in 1984. No figures for racial composition are provided in the State's tabulation.

The NANA region historically has been culturally homogeneous and geographically well-defined. This is evidenced by the similarity in the boundaries of

regional institutions and organizations. The region is relatively compact, facilitating service delivery and commercial interchange. Of the eleven communities in the NANA region, ten are incorporated as second class cities, and have been for a minimum of eight years. Kotzebue serves as the regional center, through which virtually all goods and services pass prior to distribution throughout the region.

The NANA region has had regional government under consideration since the passage of ANCSA. Until recently, however, the prospects for locally financing borough government were not favorable. In addition, the region has had extensive experience in formulating and implementing programs on a regional scale. The most notable example is the NANA Regional Strategy, now in its sixth year. Combined with the region's participation in the Alaska Coastal Management Program, regional social services delivery programs administered by Maniilaq Association, the regional non-profit corporation, and education programs of the Northwest Arctic School District, the region has had ample opportunity to develop and refine mechanisms for regional delivery of services. However, these mechanisms lack the statutory authority and approbation afforded under Alaska statutes for organized local governments.

There are numerous reasons for the NANA region to seek incorporation as a borough at this time. The overriding impetus is to ensure a maximum level of local self-determination. The constituency of the borough's governing body, and administration, is the residents of the region. Decisions are made by locally-elected residents conducting their deliberations in the region. The borough assembly and staff are solely responsible to residents of the region; accountability is focussed and localized. Opportunities for residents to have direct input into the governmental process are enhanced.

A borough government provides the region a powerful mechanism for managing development. Planning is carried out locally and appropriate implementation techniques are developed and applied. Local goals and needs can be properly incorporated into the planning process so that development is managed for the maximum benefit of the region impacted by that development. Planning programs formulated locally guarantee that special or unique characteristics of the region are appropriately reflected in the process.

Reapportionment of the Alaska Legislature following the 1990 Census will undoubtedly restructure existing

Statewide representation patterns. An increase in the urban populations of the State may reduce the relative representation of rural areas in the Legislature. A local government will ensure that many key decisions will still be made locally and will afford the region a stronger, unified voice in statewide affairs.

An important function of local government is to provide services to its residents. A borough in the NANA region means that many services now provided from without the region will be provided locally, or at least the authority to provide those services locally now rests with the borough. Borough residents would also be empowered to identify and prioritize needed services and how they are to be delivered.

A borough government functions as the representative for the entire region, unifying the region's dealings with outside interests. Conversely, outside interests would generally need to deal with only 1 entity in the region, rather than 11 or more.

A borough is also an employer and has the capability to develop and enforce local hire provisions, within legal guidelines. A borough school district is eligible for increased financial aid and a borough can issue instruments of indebtedness to acquire additional

funds.

Formation of a borough has also been supported by all 3 regional institutions. It is an adopted goal of NANA Regional Corporation and is supported in formally adopted resolutions of Maniilaq Association and Northwest Arctic School District.

The prospect of a world class mining operation at Red Dog portends a significant increase in the region's tax base as well as in population, demand for services and related development impacts. Absent a borough, the NANA region has no locally controlled mechanism for managing such impacts.

Formation of a borough is therefore a fundamental cornerstone in the region's efforts to ensure the welfare of its residents. The timing of this incorporation petition is also critical. Construction activities on the road and port serving Red Dog are slated to begin in the summer of 1986; construction activities at the mine site will commence the following year. (17) Creation of a fully operational, smoothly functioning borough requires a period of time during which staff are hired, ordinances prepared and adopted and basic operational policies and procedures developed and implemented. Initiating incorporation proceedings

at this juncture will afford the new borough that period of time to adequately prepare for full-scale mine operation and the consequent impacts.

This anticipated addition to the tax base will generate additional property tax revenues sufficient to adequately support a borough government that will shortly need to expand its responsibilities in response to increased service demands generated by Red Dog. As discussed later in this brief, the existing tax base is not adequate to support a borough government. This analysis is further supported by the Brief in Support of Petition for Detachment (10) submitted to the Local Boundary Commission by the State of Alaska.

Accordingly, Maniilaq Association, the petitioner's representative, submits this brief in support of the petition for incorporation of the NANA region as a borough of the first class, to be known as the Northwest Arctic Borough.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE NANA REGION

The NANA region has been inhabited since the earliest times of Alaska's settlement by its indigenous peoples. Onion Portage, on the Kobuk River 125 miles east of Kotzebue, has been occupied by a succession of peoples for the past 12,500 years. (35) Records of settlements dating back 5,000 years have been uncovered in the beach ridges at Cape Krusenstern, 35 miles northwest of Kotzebue. (1, 36)

Eventually, 11 permanent communities were established in the NANA region, with the largest, Kotzebue serving as the regional center. Virtually all goods and services distributed throughout the region either originate in or pass through Kotzebue. The economic linkages between the 11 communities in the NANA region are predominantly internal to the region, with Kotzebue serving as the focal point.

Furthermore, the NANA region has been characterized as unique among the 12 Native regions in Alaska due to the existence of four significant conditions not typically found in combination elsewhere. (2) The first is the cultural homogeneity of the NANA region, based upon a historical network of social alliances and trading relationships among the region's communities. This

network, further strengthened by a common linguistic tradition, has produced a regional cultural identity and common political interests.

Secondly, the relatively compact configuration of the NANA region has reduced to manageable proportions the logistics of communication and transportation. Thirdly, the Native population remains firmly rooted in the traditional vilage-based subsistence lifestyle. The majority of NANA Regional Corporation's shareholders reside in the region. This stability and continuity of lifestyle has resulted in a reduced level of the urban versus rural or vilage versus region dichotomy found elsewhere in the State. This observation gains further credence by virtue of the merger of 10 of the 11 ANCSA vilage corporations with the regional corporation.

The fourth condition is the virtually identical boundaries of the 3 key regional institutions. This geographic commonality minimizes overlapping or conflicting jurisdictions and reinforces the notion that the constituency of all 3 institutions is the same.

The passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and the subsequent creation of twelve regional

corporations each "composed as far as practicable of Natives having a common heritage and sharing common interests" (3), solidified the region's geographic boundaries. The NANA region now had a delineated boundary, that of NANA Regional Corporation, Inc. That boundary is essentially the same boundary proposed for the Northwest Arctic Borough.

The population of the region according to the 1980 U.S. Census was 4,831, 84% of whom were Inupiat Eskimo. It is a young population - 42% were under the ages of 18 years. The median age for Natives in 1980 was 20.1 years. Employment in the region is heavily dependent upon all 3 levels of government - federal, state and local. Of the 1,206 persons over 16 that were employed, fully 67% worked for government in 1980. One-half of the labor force was female, 71% of whom were employed in the public sector. Median family income was \$17,756. Median Native family income was \$13,889; median white family income was \$34,882. 44% of all households earned less than \$15,000. Per capita income was \$5,171, less than half that for the North Slope Borough (the only comparable rural borough in Alaska). 24.5% of all NANA region families were below the 1979 poverty level, a rate twice that of the North Slope Borough. Of the total Native civilian labor force, 28.6% were unemployed in 1980; of the total

white civilian labor force, 3.6% were unemployed. (4)

The economic base of the NANA region is predominantly government. Federal, state and local government spending accounted for nearly 90% of the total regional income in 1980. (24) Primary private sector development opportunities are in mining, owing to substantial mineralization of the NANA region. Large-scale mining operations provide wage paying jobs to large numbers of workers and support personnel. Secondary income and employment spinoffs typically occur. Tourism and related transportation, retail and services activities also are potential growth industries in the region.

Beyond limited participation in the cash economy, traditional subsistence activities maintain a significant role in the day-to-day lives of NANA residents. In excess of 70% of the region's residents rely upon subsistence for over half of their diet. (5) Preservation of subsistence resources, and hence traditional lifestyles, has been a long-standing goal of the region. Nonetheless, the region also recognizes the benefits to be obtained through a thoughtfully managed development economy. If and when development, such as Red Dog, occurs, the region views regional government as the most effective and locally responsive

means to effect that management in order to maximize positive local benefits and ensure the continuation of traditional subsistence lifestyles.

In the absence of any form of organized regional government, as is the case throughout the Unorganized Borough, the delivery of services is accomplished by a variety of governmental agencies and quasi-public institutions. As such, service delivery often tends to be fragmented, duplicative and remotely accountable. Public agencies, generally located outside of the region, must deal with a variety of independent jurisdictions and authorities. Without an overall regional prioritization of needs, these agencies are often faced with independently making allocation decisions regarding their programs and services. The prospect of dwindling public resources will intensify the degree of competition for those resources, which in turn may prove to be detrimental to the best interests of the region as a whole. The formation of a borough government is essential to ensuring that the region's needs are met in a reasoned and responsive fashion.

III. STATUTORY STANDARDS FOR INCORPORATION OF A BOROUGH
(AS 29.05.030)

Title 29 of Alaska Statutes specifies the standards for incorporation of a borough. There are four such standards, each of which is presented below, with a discussion of how this proposed incorporation satisfies each individual standard.

1. Population

As 29.05.030(a)(1) states: the population of the area is interrelated and integrated as to its social, cultural and economic activities, and is large and stable enough to support borough government.

As previously mentioned, the standard stipulated by ANCSA for establishing regional corporations addressed the common heritage and interest of the Native population within each region. This sociocultural standard was the only standard specified in ANCSA. Unless otherwise defensible, the corporation boundaries were to be the same as those of the Northwest Alaska Native Association, organized by Natives in the region to represent them and promote their best interests. Such

associations existed throughout Alaska, predating the passage of ANCSA by half a decade. They were formed voluntarily by the people in the regions themselves, reflecting cultural and linguistic ties (2), and geographically encompassing areas traditionally used by the people in each region.

At the time ANCSA was passed, the boundaries between the NANA and Arctic Slope regions had not been mutually agreed upon. Complicating the boundary resolution issue was the simultaneous incorporation proceedings of the North Slope Borough. The Northwest Alaska Native Association claimed that traditional NANA lands extended beyond the proposed North Slope Borough boundary at the 68th degree north latitude. (11) Subsequent negotiations settled on a corporate boundary to the north of the North Slope Borough boundary, as it remains today. The area ultimately included in the NANA region was somewhat less than that area identified by the Association in 1971. Originally, Point Hope was a member of the Northwest Alaska Native Association, but eventually elected to affiliate with the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation.

Regional Education Attendance Areas (REAs) were

created to provide education services in the Unorganized Borough. The enabling legislation for REAAs specifically required the delineation of educational service areas in the Unorganized Borough using the same boundaries as those established by ANCSA for regional corporations. The statutes further required that each REAA contain "an integrated socio-economic, linguistically and culturally homogeneous area" (AS14.08.031). Consideration was to be given to the area's transportation and communication network; whenever possible, REAA boundaries were to be based upon municipalities, other governmental or regional corporate entities, drainage basins and other identifiable geographic features. (12) Furthermore, the boundaries of each REAA were established only after an extensive period of hearings in communities throughout Alaska for the express purpose of confirming individual REAA boundaries in light of these statutory standards. The boundaries of the Northwest Arctic School District, the NANA region REAA, are identical to those of the NANA Regional Corporation, Inc., with the sole exception of the artificial jurisdictional demarcation of the North Slope Borough.

Maniilaq Association, the Native regional non-profit corporation in the NANA region, provides publicly funded social and health programs throughout the region. Maniilaq serves the 11 communities in the NANA region; its Board is composed of representatives from each of the 11 communities. Under federal law, Maniilaq Association is recognized as a regional tribal organization(6), reflecting not only Maniilaq's representative governing structure but also the close cultural and tribal ties of the region's 11 communities.

The economic interrelationships of the region's population are typified by the role of Kotzebue as the regional center. All three of the area's regional organizations (NANA, Maniilaq and the school district) are headquartered in Kotzebue. Kotzebue is the location of those governmental agencies with offices in the NANA region. Kotzebue's airport is the largest in the region, serving as the hub airport for air transport services throughout the region. Kotzebue is also the region's port facility, from which goods are transshipped to the outlying communities. No other community in Northwest Alaska functions in this capacity; virtually all goods and services

destined for the NANA region pass through or originate in Kotzebue.

Trade historically has followed river systems or the coast. All of the region's communities are located on either a river system or the coast. All of the rivers in the region on which communities are located flow to Kotzebue Sound. Thus, trade patterns, as well as cultural interchanges, have been defined by these natural systems, which in turn have shaped a natural focal point for the NANA region - Kotzebue.

The region's major local employers are all located in Kotzebue. NANA Regional Corporation, Inc. and Maniilaq Association are perhaps the most significant and important of these. Significant in that both of these organizations are dedicated to serving the people of the region and important in that both emphasize local hire and job skills development. NANA in particular places a great deal of emphasis on shareholder employment. (7)

Other major employers are Northwest Arctic School District, governmental agencies and local utilities and retail stores. Summer activities offer expanded employment opportunities,

attracting members of the labor force from throughout the region to Kotzebue to work in the tourism, fishing, shipping and construction industries. Very few of the region's residents leave the region seeking employment. To do so would severely restrict their important participation in subsistence activities.

The population of the region has historically been stable; the major components of change have been natural increase and in-migration of non-Natives. Of the 4,120 Natives resident in the region in 1980, fully 98% were born in Alaska; it is reasonable to assume that the majority of these people were born in the NANA region. In contrast, 84% of the white population of the region was born outside of Alaska. 58% of all Native persons were living in the same house in 1980 that they were living in in 1975. Of the 3,053 Natives over 16 years of age, only 131 were living outside of the region in 1975. (4)

In 1970, the population of the NANA region was 4,048, of which 3,497 (86%) were Native. Kotzebue's 1970 population was 1,696, of which 1,326 were Native. Thus, of the total non-Native population of 551, fully two-thirds (370) resided

in Kotzebue. Although Kotzebue had 45% of the region's population (including the Air Force Station), it only had 38% of the region's Native population. (13)

By comparison, in 1980 the region's total population of 4,831 was 85% Native (4,110 total) (Exhibit II). Of the total non-Native population of 721, 67% (480) resided in Kotzebue. Kotzebue's percentage of the total Native population in the region remained at 38% (1,574 people out of 4,110). Thus, it can be seen that overall growth patterns in the region have been fairly consistent over the past two censuses, and that Kotzebue's growth has been the same relative to the rest of the region.

Between 1950 and 1980, Kotzebue accounted for 57% of the region's population increase, as its population more than tripled. In contrast, the population changes in the other communities have been erratic and far less dramatic. While Kotzebue grew by 1,431 people between 1950 and 1980, the rest of the communities combined grew by 1,066. Between 1950 and 1960, Kotzebue alone grew by 667 people, more than doubling in size. The remainder of the region increased by only 235

people. (13) Exhibits I & II summarizes population figures for the region from 1950 to 1980.

Analyzing the components of population change between 1970 and 1980 reveals the following. The population net change was 783. During the decade, total births were 1,234 and total deaths were 286. (14) Since the population change due to natural increase was 948, while the total population increase was only 783, the region experienced a net out-migration of 165 people. (Exhibit III) It therefore appears that over the past thirty years the dynamics of the region's population growth has stabilized, with natural increase becoming the predominant component of change rather than in-migration.

The region's population in 1984 was 6,110 according to State revenue sharing figures and local estimates for Noatak. This represents an increase of 1,279 people over the 1980 U.S. Census population. On the average, the region's population has been changing by approximately 320 people per year.

The population base of the region is more than adequate to support a borough government. The

NANA region's population exceeds that of the Bristol Bay Borough, Haines Borough, and that of the North Slope Borough. In qualitative terms, the region has a solid foundation of experienced leaders in both the public and private sector. Ten of the region's communities are second-class cities; the first to incorporate was Kotzebue in 1958, the last was Selawik in 1977. Service in these local governments and on the Boards of the three regional organizations has provided extensive and valuable training in decision-making and the tenets of representative governance. Moreover, the NANA region has a statewide reputation for the quantity and quality of its leaders.

2. Boundaries

AS 29.05.030(a)(2) states: the boundaries of the proposed borough conform generally to natural geography and include all areas necessary for full development of municipal services.

Historically, regions were settled partly on the basis of geographic constraints and partly on the basis of the availability of subsistence resources, which in turn is dependent to varying

degrees on geographic conditions. Mountain ranges often formed barriers to the movement and interchange of peoples, while rivers and the oceans provided transportation routes and facilitated subsistence activities and cultural contact.

The NANA region encompasses a series of river drainages, all of which emanate in the various mountain ranges ringing the region and all of which terminate in Kotzebue Sound or coastal areas around Kivalina. The boundaries of NANA Regional Corporation were drawn specifically to include most of these drainages in their entirety, thus maintaining the integrity of whole watersheds and the valuable subsistence resources they nourish. Accordingly, the corporation's boundaries run from the coast along the crest of the Brooks Range in the north, then along the crest of the foothills of the Brooks Range in the east and likewise the Purcell Mountains and Selawik Hills to the south. The southwestern portion of the corporation's boundaries extends through the upper reaches of the river systems draining the northern flanks of the higher elevations of the Seward Peninsula.

An examination of the geographic distribution of

subsistence activities within the NANA region reveals the reliance upon and extensive use of entire river drainages and associated uplands. For example, residents of the region identified the Kivalina, Wulik and Noatak Rivers as intensive resource use areas. (38) In fact, virtually all of the river systems within the region support subsistence activities, ranging from their origins in the surrounding mountains to their coastal deltas.

Further support for the geographic integrity of the NANA region is evidenced by the number, locations and extent of conservation units in the region created by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA, PL 96-487). The stated Congressional purpose for establishing these conservation units was to preserve outstanding natural areas and the wildlife dependent upon them. (8) Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, for example, was established to, among other goals, maintain the natural environmental integrity of mountains, rivers, lakes and other natural features. (8,9) Noatak National Preserve was created to maintain the environmental integrity of the Noatak River and adjacent uplands, to protect wildlife habitat

and archaeological resources and to promote scientific research. (8,37) An effective way to accomplish these goals is to include entire watersheds within the boundaries of the various conservation units, and to designate appropriate portions of river systems as wild and scenic rivers. Both the Salmon River, a tributary of the Kobuk River, and the Noatak River are designated wild and scenic rivers. (35, 37)

It is noteworthy that virtually the entire northern and eastern boundaries of the NANA region are located within conservation units, as are virtually the entire length of the Noatak River and the headwaters of both the Noatak and Kobuk Rivers. Congress therefore underscored in both ANCSA and ANILCA the logic and recognition of natural geographic systems employed by NANA when its boundaries were established.

The proposed borough boundaries include all areas necessary for full development of municipal services. Within the proposed borough is Kotzebue, the regional center, with its port and airport facilities and the infrastructure necessary for the distribution of goods and services throughout the region. The proposed

borough also includes, of course, the other 10 communities of the NANA region, which themselves will be both recipients and providers of services in varying degrees. As noted previously, the boundaries of the 2 major regional service delivery organizations (Maniilaq and the school district) are identical to those of the borough, with the exception of the school district's northern boundary.

A number of sizeable mineralized areas are located within the proposed borough which, if fully developed, will provide both revenues and employment opportunities. These include the Red Dog, Lik, Ambler/Bornite and Deering/Candle mining districts. Mining activities of a limited nature already occur in the Ambler and Candle districts. The proposed port and road for the Red Dog mining project are also within the proposed borough's boundaries. The Red dog port may eventually serve as the port of entry for bulk goods, such as fuel, for the region. If so, this may potentially reduce shipping costs, which are high at Kotzebue due to the extensive lightering necessitated by the shallow waters of Kotzebue Sound.

There are no other areas or communities in the

proximity of the proposed borough that could reasonably be expected to receive services from the proposed borough. A minor exception to this is the community of Point Hope, in the North Slope Borough. Point Hope participates in the health programs administered by Maniilaq Association and has a representative on the Maniilaq Health Board. However, Point Hope is already situated within an organized borough and is not considered to be a part of the proposed borough.

3. Economy

AS 29.05.030(a)(3) states: the economy of the area includes the human and financial resources capable of providing municipal services; evaluation of an area's economy includes land use, property values, total economic base, total personal income, resource and commercial development, anticipated functions, expenses and income of the proposed borough.

The economy of the NANA region is typical of those in remote, rural areas of the Unorganized Borough. Lacking a developed resource base, or a large commercial fishing industry, the region's economy

is characterized by a heavy dependence on public sector spending. Private sector development is primarily in the wholesale, warehousing, retail sales, and service sectors. (Exhibit IV) Construction is an important seasonal industry, but it is largely publicly financed.

As the above statutory standard attests, the key consideration is whether the proposed borough possesses sufficient human and financial resources to properly discharge the responsibilities of municipal government. Previous discussions in this brief attested to the leadership abilities and extensive governmental experience available in the NANA region. Unquestionably, the region includes the human resources required to successfully operate a borough.

Of greater concern is the extent to which adequate financial resources exist to satisfy this standard. It is readily apparent that the region's economy, as presently constituted, more than likely is not strong or diversified enough to support a borough government. The Red Dog project therefore assumes greater importance, for it not only increases the region's tax base and employment, it also serves to diversify an economy

dangerously limited in scope.

Section II of this brief presented 1980 U.S. Census data corroborating the region's economic dependence on the public sector, and its high unemployment and low income levels, particularly for the Native population. A key element of the NANA Regional Strategy is economic development; as part of the region's effort to assess its economic future forecasts of population and employment for the current decade were prepared. These forecasts highlighted a disturbing trend: without significant private sector expansion in the economy, population will increase approximately 34% while employment will increase only 6% through 1990. (5) Since the State of Alaska properly expects local governments to be as self-sufficient as possible, continued reliance on public sector economic activity is not prudent.

Without question, the greatest potential for regional, private sector economic development is in the extraction and export of mineral resources. Red Dog is the most promising and the most imminent of the region's prospective mining operations. A great deal of analysis has been performed on the income and employment

opportunities likely to be generated by the Red Dog Project. However, before exploring this aspect of the region's economy, it is necessary to first develop a profile of the region's economy as it is presently constructed.

As already mentioned, the single most significant component of the NANA region's economy is government. In 1970, of the 650 people 16 years of age and older who were employed, approximately 369 (57%) were employed by the government. 329 were employed by the federal and state governments and 40 by local governments. The second largest group was in retail trade, where approximately 69 people (11%) were employed. 55 people were employed in transportation and 42 in utilities and sanitary services. 19 people reported employment in the mining industry, 26 in construction and 18 in manufacturing. (23)

It should be noted that direct comparisons between the 1970 U.S. Census and 1980 U.S. Census are difficult. In 1970, the Kobuk Census Area included Point Hope; the Kobuk Census Area used in 1980 more nearly approximates the NANA region. The 1970 Census did not tabulate detailed statistics on the Native population as in 1980.

the region.

As can be expected, the vast majority of employers, and hence employment opportunities, are located in Kotzebue. The major employers in the outlying communities are the school district and the municipal governments. In Selawik, one of the largest of these communities, for example, Maniilaq Manpower's Career Survey lists a total of 45 jobs. The City of Selawik provides 12 of these and Northwest Arctic School District 21. The I.R.A. Council lists 5 positions and the Selawik Farm Project lists 3 positions. The remainder are two airline agents and two store managers. (15)

Kobuk, the smallest community, has a total of 15 jobs. The school district provides 6, the City also 6, Maniilaq 2 and an airline 1. (15)

In Kotzebue, on the other hand, Maniilaq Manpower's Career Survey tabulated a total of approximately 38 employers in both the public and private sectors offering in excess of 900 jobs. The largest employers were the Northwest Arctic School District (116), Maniilaq Association (197), the City of Kotzebue (99), the federal government (102), and the State of Alaska (101). (15) The

Categories of data presented in the 1970 Census were different than, and not as detailed as, those used in 1980. The 1980 Census, for example, tabulated government workers by all 3 levels of government (local, state and federal), while the 1970 Census aggregated federal and state government workers.

Despite these differences, general comparisons of 1970 and 1980 Census data are illustrative of the socioeconomic characteristics of the NANA region and how they have changed over the intervening years.

In 1980, 67% of the labor force was employed by either the federal, state or local governments. Of the 803 people employed by government as reported in the 1980 Census, 442 (55%) worked for the State and 219 (27%) worked for the various local governments. A total of 401 persons, or 33% of those employed, worked in the private sector, either as wage and salaried workers or self-employed. (4)

By industry, the next largest group of workers were employed in the transportation, communications and public utilities sector (144,

or 12% of total employed). Following closely behind was the 137 (11%) employed in the retail trade sector. 50 people were reported as employed in construction, a figure which seriously understates the seasonal fluctuations in this particular industry. Sixteen people reported employment in mining and only 5 in manufacturing. 60 people reported employment in various services, such as business, repair and entertainment/recreation. (4)

Non-Natives represent one-third of the total employed persons over 16 years of age. Not surprisingly, this segment of the employed dominates the professional, managerial and educational occupational specialities. This fact accounts for the considerably higher income levels of non-Natives, as these occupations typically are found in the government sector. The employed Natives tend to concentrate in services, administrative support and education occupations. The Native component also has a fair representation in the managerial and professional specialty occupational category (approximately 26% of total employed Natives). This undoubtedly reflects the prominent roles of NANA, Maniilaq and the school district in the overall employment of

larger private employers were NANA (24, plus up to 40 more in the Nul-Luk-Vik hotel (34)), Alaska Commercial Company (36), Hanson's K.D.C. (33), KOTZ Broadcasting (13), OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc. (11) and Kotzebue Electric Association (16 minimum). (15)

The above data offers further verification that publicly-funded employment accounts for two-thirds of the jobs in Kotzebue, and the bulk of jobs available in the smaller communities. The largest of the private sector employers are, for the most part, entirely concentrated in the services and retail trade sectors. NANA, as owner of the Nul-Luk-Vik Hotel in Kotzebue, partially falls within this category.

An assessment of the overall economic base of the NANA region reveals the magnitude of government's contribution to the region's economy (Exhibit V). An economic analysis performed as part of the NANA coastal management program valued the total 1980 economic base at approximately \$63,340,000. (24) This figure represents the total income, or revenues, generated directly and indirectly in the NANA region by the various sectors of the region's economy. Of that \$63,340,000, state government

provides approximately \$31.5 million and the federal government \$24.0 million. Thus, the combined contributions of the state and federal governments (\$55.5 million) constitute fully 88% of the total regional economy. State expenditures alone account for nearly one-half of the total. The private sector provides the balance of the economic base, approximately \$7.8 million (12%). (Exhibit IV) Income from private sector activities is primarily concentrated in wholesale and retail trade activities and mining.

In 1980, mining and related exploration activities contributed only \$1.9 million to the region's economy. This represents 24% of the total private sector economy but only 3% of the total regional economy. However, mining and exploration activities are significant contributors to the economic base of the outlying communities and are, in fact, the largest private sector component of these communities' economic base. (24)

If this relationship holds, then the development of the Red Dog mine will produce positive economic benefits not only in Kotzebue but also in the smaller communities, where such opportunities are severely restricted. The projected levels of

employment for the major stages of mine development are 500 for construction and 400 for mine production. (17, 40) Additionally, it is estimated that indirect and secondary employment generated by Red Dog will range from 200-300 jobs. (17, 39)

A substantial portion of the mine workforce is to be local residents, as specified in the joint agreement between Cominco Alaska and NANA Regional Corporation. (25) According to the terms of that agreement, the project is to employ increasing numbers of local residents as they acquire the requisite skills through Cominco-sponsored training programs. In fact, during the period 1982-1985, Cominco Alaska employed 108 local residents out of the total 159 people employed on the project. (40) In comparison, State projections for the levels of direct employment to be captured by residents of the region range from 40% of construction jobs to 50-75% of full production jobs. Of these jobs held by residents, slightly less than half will be filled by Kotzebue residents and the remainder by residents from the other 10 communities. (39) Residents will also participate in the indirect and secondary employment generated by the mine project. The

State's report to the Governor (39) estimated that 25% of indirect and secondary employment during the construction phase would be in the NANA region, and during full production approximately 47% of indirect and secondary employment would be in the NANA region. The same report estimated that these jobs would be equally divided between Kotzebue and all the other communities during both phases.

Since it is reasonable to expect that some portion of the resident workforce will vacate existing jobs to work at the mine, or to fill the secondary or indirect jobs, then additional job opportunities will be made available for other unemployed or underemployed residents. Thus, opportunities for upward mobility in the labor force will be afforded to residents and possibly in-migrants. (26)

Projected levels of personal income for residents resulting from mine payrolls range from \$3.5 to \$7.0 million annually during construction to \$7.5 to \$8.4 million during operation. (26, 39) The distribution of income within the region will be proportional to the distribution of jobs, i.e., Kotzebue residents will account for slightly less

than half (46%) and residents in the other 10 communities will receive the balance (54%). (39) Cominco Alaska estimates total annual expenditures of \$100 million (in 1985 dollars) during the 50-year life of the project. This includes wages and benefits, transportation costs, supplies and materials, state taxes and royalty payments to NANA Regional Corporation.

Thus, the nature of the impacts to the NANA region due to Red Dog is indeed dramatic and significant. The changes it will produce in the region's economy will be profound and long-term. The mine is scheduled to operate for 50 years. (17) The prospect of mining operations at the nearby Lik and Su deposits will generate even more employment, population and economic impacts. (41) Beyond these potential mining operations, the prospects for private sector economic development are less certain.

The land ownership patterns in the NANA region significantly limit other opportunities for economic development, particularly additional large-scale resource-based development. This is primarily due to the extent of public ownership of land within the region. Of the approximately

23,000,000 acres of land encompassed by the proposed borough, fully 63% or over 14,000,000 acres, are federal lands, mostly within the 6 different conservation units established by ANILCA (Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Noatak National Preserve, Kobuk Valley National Park, Selawik National Wildlife Refuge and Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve). An additional 25% (5.7 million acres) are State selected, tentatively approved or patented lands. (16)

The balance is privately owned; NANA Regional Corporation, Inc. and Kikiktagruk Inupiat Corporation (Kotzebue's village corporation) own a combined total of 2.4 million acres, or approximately 10%. (16) Other privately owned lands are Native allotments and patented townsite lots throughout various communities.

The large number of conservation units in the NANA region does provide a potential source of economic activity-tourism. The NANA region already has a limited tourism industry, consisting primarily of summer tours in Kotzebue. However, this industry is highly cyclical; 1983 was a poor year compared to previous years, contributing to increased

losses at NANA's Kotzebue hotel. (7) The region's spectacular natural scenery has always drawn outdoor recreation enthusiasts; the creation of the conservation units should in all likelihood increase that attraction. Kotzebue will be the focal point for most, if not all, of these tourist-related activities. The National Park Service regional headquarters is in Kotzebue. Tourists most likely will visit the headquarters facility and NANA's Museum of the Arctic prior to embarking on tours of the various conservation units.

There are potential, renewable resource-based economic development activities that could take place on public lands. The two most promising are reindeer herding and agriculture. (5) Both activities already occur to a limited extent-farming at Selawik and reindeer herding at Buckland, Deering and Candle. The NANA Regional Strategy has identified additional sites in the region that could support agriculture and reindeer grazing. (5) This is in keeping with the region's goals to offer local employment while at the same time promoting regional self-sufficiency through expanded import substitution. (5)

Development on privately owned land that has the greatest economic potential is mining. Besides Red Dog, sizeable mineral deposits are known to exist at Lik, Su, Ambler/Bornite and Deering/Candle. The economic feasibility of the Lik deposit located near Red Dog should be considerably enhanced once the Red Dog mine, road and port become operational. (17)

Returning to the fundamental issue raised by the economy standard-i.e., is the region's economy sufficient to support a borough - the following points are germane. A municipal government has 3 mechanisms available to it under State law to generate revenues locally - a property tax, a sales and use tax, and the issuance of bonds. Without a substantial expansion of the region's private sector economy, and a commensurate increase in the region's tax base, it is unlikely that sufficient revenues from either means of taxation would be generated to support borough government, especially in light of the uncertainty of continued or consistent sources of public funding. It is equally unlikely that the region could issue bonds and incur indebtedness without a demonstrable means of guaranteeing repayment. (42, 43) Section V.7 of this brief discusses the

proposed borough's budget and estimated property tax revenues. The State's detachment brief also discussed the issue of borough revenues and costs. (10) Clearly, the Red Dog project, and other potential mining projects, are the principle economic foundation of a Northwest Arctic Borough.

4. Transportation

AS 29.05.030(a)(4) states: land, water and air transportation facilities allow the communication and exchange necessary for the development of integrated borough government.

The communities in the NANA region are interconnected by an air transportation network that operates year round and by barge service in the summer. Land transportation facilities are restricted to winter snowmachine trails and ice roads connecting nearby villages. The proposed Red Dog road would be the only permanent, year-round road in the NANA region.

Kotzebue has the only airport large enough to handle jets and larger cargo aircraft. Daily passenger service to and from Nome and Anchorage is offered by Alaska Airlines, with three

scheduled jet flights each weekday and two daily flights on weekends. Regularly scheduled cargo service to Kotzebue is provided 7 times a week by Mark Air. Flights to the outlying communities are provided on a regularly scheduled basis by Ryan Air, Bering Air, Baker Aviation, Cape Smythe Air Service and Shellabarger Flying Service. Every community in the region receives at least three regularly scheduled flights on weekdays; most have daily service. (Exhibit VI) In Addition, 3 charter air services operate out of Kotzebue and 2 village-based charter air taxi operators (Ambler Air in Ambler and Lee's Sea Air in Kiana) provide additional air transportation services.

All of the outlying communities have airports capable of handling small passenger planes at a minimum. In addition, 4 of the outlying communities have runways 3000 feet in length and longer (Buckland, Kiana, Noorvik and Shungnak). Shungnak's runway is currently being lengthened to 4000 feet. The State's FY86 Transportation Capital Improvements Program has earmarked approximately \$11.5 million for airport improvements at Ambler, Kivalina, Noatak and Selawik. Kivalina, Noatak and Selawik runways are to be lengthened, and Ambler and Selawik re to

have crosswind runways constructed. (44)

Kotzebue is served during the ice-free summer months by 3 Seattle-based mainline barge companies - Alaska Marine Lines, Northland and Pacific Alaska Line. As the need arises, Kivalina and Deering occasionally receive direct barge service also. Barge service to the outlying communities typically is provided as sufficient goods destined for the communities are stockpiled in Kotzebue. Frequency of service is variable, depending chiefly on the duration of ice-free water and the depth of the water in the rivers. Most communities receive two to three barge shipments a summer.

Additionally, every community in the region has telephone service. All telephone service is provided by OTZ Telephone Corporative, Inc. in Kotzebue. No other telephone utilities operate in the NANA region. Both the school district and Maniilaq Association have extensive media facilities, such as video, slide and newsletter, which are routinely used to communicate and exchange ideas, educational materials and services. Maniilaq Association's newsletter, the Northwest Arctic NUNA, conveys information and

news of importance to people in the region.

The NANA region's relatively compact size and the distribution of its communities greatly facilitates the provision of transportation and communication services. No community is more than one hour's flying time by small plane from either Kotzebue or the closest other community.

IV. REGULATORY STANDARDS FOR INCORPORATION OF A BOROUGH (19 AAC 10.160)

In addition to the statutory standards addressed above, the Alaska Administrative Code, in Title 19, contains 5 additional standards which must be satisfied by a proposed borough incorporation. Each of these regulatory standards is presented and discussed below.

1. Number of Communities

19 AAC 10.160.(1) states: the area includes at least two separate communities.

The NANA region has eleven separate, permanently inhabited communities - Ambler, Buckland, Deering, Kiana, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kotzebue, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik and Shungnak. The mining community of

Candle historically had a sizeable population as reported in previous U.S. Censuses through 1960. Candle's population is now only seasonal and quite small.

2. Transportation Services

19 AAC 10.160(2) states: transportation services are available at least once a week between communities located within the area on a regularly scheduled or charter basis, or communities located within the area which do not have regularly scheduled transportation services are connected by a highway system.

As discussed in Section III.4., transportation services are available by air on a regularly scheduled daily basis. Ryan Air, for example, offers daily flights from Kotzebue to seven of the region's outlying communities. Ambler, Kobuk and Shungnak are served every day but Sunday. (18) Similarly, Bering Air, Cape Smythe Air Service and Baker Aviation, Inc. offer regularly scheduled air service to the region's communities. (Exhibit VI)